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THE REDCLIFF REVIEW

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A SERIOUS OUTLOOK

In the opinion of E. H. Strickland, professor of entomology at the Alberta University, farmers of this district have every reason to be very much concerned regarding the possibility and probability of a serious grasshopper plague throughout the southern portion of the province, unless the necessary precautionary measures are adopted.

Mr. Strickland says that unless an active campaign is adopted there will not be any crop to harvest. This is a serious outlook, but fortunately provision has been made by the Department of agriculture to avoid such a calamity, if these measures are followed only take advantage of machines now in operation to combat this plague.

U.F.A. locals and individual farmers would be well advised to watch closely any development in the breeding of these pests and to follow closely the instructions of those who have made a study of the proper methods to be adopted.

MORE POLITICAL SOMERSAULTING

Another good exhibition of political somersaulting was given in the federal house this week when Hon. W. R. Motherwell did the acrobatic stunt in the discussion on the wheat board question.

When Mr. Motherwell was appearing before the electors in this constituency, his slogan was "Vote for Motherwell and the Wheat Board." In the same election he criticized Mr. Meighen for not having revived the wheat board.

In the federal house this week Mr. Motherwell said he had always been opposed to a compulsory wheat board and declared he had always favored Mr. Meighen's voluntary wheat pool idea.

Mr. Motherwell has evidently forgotten the old saying that you cannot fool all the people all the time. When he was in the Regina Leader and the Saskatchewan Star, however, he may suddenly waken up to the truth of this saying.

In summing up its criticism of Mr. Motherwell's stand in the house, the Leader says: "That he obtained his seat in the house of commons under false pretenses as far as 'Vote for Motherwell and the Wheat Board' was instrumental in electing him."

FIGHTING ANARCHY AT GENOA

The following is from the Canadian-American, a weekly newspaper printed in Chicago. As it sums up the situation very nicely and as it is no doubt the sentiment of a large percentage of our cousins to the west, we reprint the article in full:

The prediction of some United States newspapers that the peace conference at Genoa will fail sooner or later, is evidently another case of the wish as the father to the thought. These journals have never had a good word for European conciliators like Britain and France, but have always a good word for European belligerents like Germany and Russia. They scent shifty diplomacy in Lloyd George, but discern patriotism and statesmanship in Titchener.

There is no doubt that this American hostility to the Entente has encouraged Russia and other rebels, just as American hostility to Britain encouraged De Valera, and today keeps the Irish revolutionaries keyed up to murder.

der and anarchy. A strong and universal sentiment throughout this country in favor of a peace settlement at Genoa would have made much easier the work of the mediators, and probably brought a satisfactory agreement long ago.

The American who nurses opposition to the Genoa peace-makers are lacking in good sense. Lloyd George and his associates are laboring for the welfare of the world at large, and in doing so are giving substantial proof of their high motives. They are sinking all resentment against their avowed enemies in the supreme effort to banish war and start industry and commerce on their old footing, which involves the feeding of Russia's famished millions, as well as work and wages for the artisan in all lands.

At the very moment that the British Prime Minister is dickering with Lenin's diplomatic

representatives at Genoa, Lenin's propaganda agents are busy in the chief cities of the British Isles sowing the seeds of national disaster, and teaching ignorant men in the street that all Government is tyranny, and that Revolution is the road to liberty and equality.

Moreover, Lenin's agents are not confined to the United Kingdom. They infest the United States, overrun our newspapers, sneak into our colleges and universities, connect with our civic and state legislatures, and even get a foothold sometimes on our platforms and in our pulpits.

These are the crafty evangelists of rotten doctrine that men like Lloyd George, who love truth and justice, are doing their best to defeat at the councils of Genoa. When Americans belittle the Conference and wish for its failure, they unconsciously boost the cause of the Next War-Makers, and do their utmost to help the brazen foes of freedom and democracy.

Victoria is to have one of the largest drydocks on this continent. That's nothing. Judging from the way the doctors are curtailing the prescription business we will have a lot of dry docks on the prairies.

According to recent developments the matter of piping gas from the Redcliff field is still a

live issue. It would appear that negotiations are coming nearer a final settlement of every move that is made by those concerned.

If one is to judge from developments at Ottawa in connection with the Wheat Board debate it is quite evident that nothing can now be accomplished which would be of any help in the handling of this year's crop.

It must be highly amusing to Mr. Meighen to listen to one of Mr. King's cabinet ministers admitting that he "always favored Mr. Meighen's wheat pool policy." It is quite evident that what a man says on a political campaign and what he really thinks are two different things.

The British government was defeated on a motion for adjournment. Which means that Lloyd George will have to take a little week-end run home and put his own house in order. We often think the little Welshman must find it hard to put in the time these days.

The Calgary city council has decided to institute lawsuits against the gas company. Before they are through with it Calgary citizens will no doubt come to the conclusion that Kipling was right when he said that natural gas was a hell of a foundation, or something like that.

THE RE-DISCOVERY OF ISLE AUX NOIX



1—General View of Barracks at Isle-aux-Noix.
2—Arched Gallery in Front of Officers' Quarters.
3—Main Entrance to the Fort.

After having lain neglected in obscurity for upwards of sixty years, visited only by occasional tourists along the historic Richelieu Canadian Government has laid out the care of Isle aux Noix over to the National Parks Commission to the island. In a letter on "History in the Making along the Richelieu," delivered before the St. James Literary Society of Montreal, in November, 1920, the Rev. A. H. Moore, of St. Louis, Que., urged the desirability of such a step. This influential society at once made request to the Government to that effect, the Hon. Senator G. G. Foster, A.C., also seconded their request. As the result is as stated above.

The Isle aux Noix is replete with historic associations. Lying in the Richelieu river (which was known successively in past years as the Iron river, the St. Louis, and the Richelieu), ten miles from the line between Canada and the United States, containing about 85 acres of surface and quite commanding the river, this island has much to interest the student and thrill the patriot. Champlain, in 1609 was probably the first white man to set foot upon it. It was impossible to miss its strategic value.

Everyone agrees who has taken a view of them, that the Isle aux Noix had been attacked would have been the Chaudiere of the British Army. Haviland occupied the Isle aux Noix on August 18th, 1690. Bouvillier commanded the 1690. Bouvillier commanded the French garrison, and when he saw made a successful retreat down the river during the night of August 25th, leaving a few men to engage the attention of the English attack. They took possession shortly afterwards, and the fall of Isle aux Noix, they made the main point of attack. The fight for Canada practically ended at this strategic point.

The Isle aux Noix did not figure much in the war of 1774-76. Montmorency and Schuyler held it, and when Arnold led his broken army back from his failure at Quebec he stayed here for a time. Fever broke out and "wrought" havoc among his men, many of whom lie in neglected cemeteries. The American effort to capture the post in 1812 failed. The Imperial Government was now fully aware of the importance of the Isle aux Noix, as commanding the great waterway from Lake Champlain into Canada, and the present "Fort Lennox," standing on the tip of the island, was projected in 1819 and built in 1823. The quadrangular works of the old French Fort immense gun carts were raised, a small moat around the Fort, the entrance was commanded by a drawbridge, an massive bastion and a massive bastion provided quarters for the soldiers and their officers. These beautiful buildings stand in state, and today shaded by massive vines and spreading buttresses they could tell the history of a century.

Little does the present generation realize the intense activity in naval operations that once characterized the now shelled Richelieu. The first of the war shared with St. John the Isle aux Noix in preparation which enabled Sir Guy Carleton to master a naval force in 1776 and wipe out the American fleet in the naval battle of the Mille. On March 26th, 1814, the defenders of the Mill by two ships and two gun boats that came from that place were launched upon the boats carrying as many as thirty guns.

As the visitor to Isle aux Noix stands on one of the bastions that command a view of the majestic river and looks through the trees across the precipitous marble gneiss being once again the call of the bugle, he can see the children playing on the common across the river, he can hear the sharp word of command, and all the while the vibrant eye of the imaginary entry at his side tells the river's course as he lays these things has long passed away. In 1850 the "Imperial" troops were withdrawn, since then the land of time there has been no more have been busy improving the treatment of his wife, the "Imperial" nothing will be left alone to preserve this outpost of Empire in former days. Bays of ocean from St. John's Q-Quebec, the Isle aux Noix is well worth a visit.



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